The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 219.

FIRST EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Outrages in Mississipoi.

White Leagues Ruling the State.

Republicans Unable to Exercise Their Political Rights.

Commissioner Smith Examined by the Red Cloud Commission.

Emphatic Denial of Some of Prof. Marsh's Charges.

Report on the Condition of the Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, September 15, 1875.

The Cotton Crop.

The Department of Agriculture reports the condition of cotton better in September than in August in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and worse on the Atlantic coast, in Alabama and Texas. The prevalent droughts of July were succeeded by rains in August too copious for the best results in the Mississippi valley, and quite injurious in the heavy soils of the eastern belt, causing rust, shedding of leaves and fruit, and to some extent rotting of the lower bolls. There is a rank recent growth which will yield largely with favorable and a long autumn season, or prove a disappointment in case of an early killing frost. In some parts of Texas the drought continued nine weeks, but seasonable rains since the middle of August have placed the fields in high condition in all except the most severely parched localities. The losses from the prevalence of insects will scarcely be a factor in calculating the product of the present year. A few counties in Florida and Lower Georgia report the caterpillar. The boll worm is more numerous in Lowndes county, Mississippi, and is heard from in a few other counties. Lice are mentioned by some correspondents. In Covington, Ala., the correspondent reports a new enemy, which he calls "Minute goat," which harbor on the leaves like lice, producing widespread and serious injury. As compared with September, 1874, the only States now reporting a lower condition are South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; in the Mississippi Valley the improvement is very marked, particularly in Tennessee and Arkansas, in which the averages were very low in 1874. A large proportion of the cotton area of the country was represented in the September returns, which includes no less than sixty cotton counties in Texas, and seventy-six in Georgia. The State averages of condition are as follows: South Carolina, 80; North Carolina, 90; Georgia, 76; Florida, 75; Alabama, 87; Mississippi, 98; Louisiana, 86; Texas, 04; Arkansas, 99; Tennessee, 96.

The Red Cloud Investigation.

The Red Cloud Commission met again to-day. Senator Howe was present. Mr. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, read a statement in reply to the allegations of Professor Marsh against him.

In his statement, Commissioner Smith says that about the 20th of April Prof. Marsh called at his office, bringing packages of coffee, sugar, flour and tobacco, which he had brought from the Red Cloud agency, and that he made no charge of fraudulent transactions on the part of Agent Saville except in the name of Red Cloud, in whose statements he had not much confidence. The interview with Prof. Marsh was a pleasant one. The next morning an account of the interview appeared in a New York paper, giving an incorrect version of it, and he confidently expected that as a matter of courtesy and honor that the Professor would at once correct it, but he did not make any such correction. Shortly afterward Prof. Marsh was invited before the Board of Indian Commisioners, to whom he gave a much more extended account of his Red Cloud observations and inferences, which resulted in the appointment of a commission to inquire into the whole matter and report the facts.

In reference to the allegation of inferior supplies furnished the Red Cloud agency, the Commissioner says the Indian Bureau took all reasonable and necessary means to protect the Government from imposition and to secure the delivery of proper articles for the use of the Indians.

The Commissioner then states at length the three charges of fraud and wrong which Prof. Marsh endeavors to fasten upon the Indian Office; first, as to shielding the contractor by false statements; second, that he had been made acquainted with wrongs at the Red Cloud agency, but had taken no measures to prevent them, and, third, of fraud or connivance with fraud in connection with the transportation service. To these charges the Commissioner gives an emphatic denial, and shows they are not true.

The Commissioner says that Prof. Marsh is entirely wrong when he imputes to him any unworthy motives for the part he has taken in relation to his complaints respecting Indian affairs. Prof. Marsh's statements and complaints were so much after the old stereotyped form with which the Commissioner had become familiar, and which every man seems to learn by heart the first day out of Cheyenne, that he did not attach much value to them, and it was, therefore, not unlikely that he showed feelings which would be natural when he suspected that Prof. Marsh had come as the bearer of Red Cloud's complaints, because of his belief that Red Cloud had been badly treated and that the Indians had gotten the better of the Professor. The Commissioner says he is not aware of any expression by word or otherwise on his part from which Prof. Marsh was entitled to infer that he desired to prevent publicity or exposure of fraud. He had but one desire or ambition as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and that was to do something to lift two hundred and seventy thousand people out of a barbarous and semi-barbarous condition into Christianity, civilization and American citizenship. No inducement could be offered to make him desire to shield from exposure and punishment any one guilty of defrauding ignorant, helpless, and wretched men. Professor Marsh had in fact, though probably without intention, done all that he could to destroy the Commissioner's good name, and take from him the good opinion of good men.

The Situation in Mississippi.

The Attorney General was visited to-day by a delegation representing the Republican voters of Mississippi, and consisting of United States Senator Bruce, M. M. Buchanan, Sheriff of Marshall county, A. R. Howe, ex-member of Congress; James Hill, Secretary of State; A. Warner, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, and John R. Raymond, editor of the *Mississippi Pilot*. The delegation called to explain the situation of affairs in their State, and asserted that owing to White League organizations, which are very general throughout Mississippi, the Republican voters are not able at all times to exercise their political rights. Although the Republican party, which is composed of the entire colored element, with comparatively few white men, is largely in excess in point of numbers, yet owing to the lack of organization they are ever at the mercy of hostile organizations of their opponents, who, by force of arms and frequent demonstrations, generally refuse to allow Republican voters to assemble at political meetings, to register at proper places of registration, or to vote upon election days. Upon the subject of the disturbances at the present time the delegation was united in the admission that none existed. Their political meeting had been broken up, and there was, they asserted, no reason for any further disturbance. What they represented was that there was always danger of serious difficulties, unless the State Government, which is utterly unable to give them protection, shall have the assistance of the General Government. In fact, the State Government could not be carried on without the aid of the United States.

The delegation expressed the opinion that a recent and unpublished letter from the Attorney General to Governor Ames referring entirely to these troubles and the inability of the State Government to prevent them, would, if published, have a favorable effect. Upon the advice of the Attorney General, the delegation will return to Mississippi and confer further with the Governor, and ascertain what they can do in their own support. A report of the result of this conference is expected, and may probably be made a subject for consideration at an early Cabinet meeting.

CINCINNATI EXPOSITION.

A Grand Display In the Horticultural Department.

CINCINNATI, September 15.—The attendance at the Exposition yesterday was very large. Art Hall was well filled, and the horticultural department, especially, was crowded. The Commissioners state that it was a much better day in regard to receipts and the number in attendance than the corresponding day last year. A number of premiums for the best display of cut flowers were awarded. Among various devices in flowers were two swans harnessed to a scallop, entered by Mr. Critchell, of Walnut Hills. Another most imposing piece of work was an enormous harp, wrought of dahlias and smaller flowers. A number of other beautiful designs were shown, a list of which in detail would be tedious. The display in the main hall and in the Agricultural Department is very fine. Among the distinguished visitors from abroad were Lord Houghton, of England, and Director General Goshorn, of the International Exposition.

CHASING BANK ROBBERS.

Fight With Four Outlaws.

Believed to Belong to the James-Younger Band.

One Wounded and the Others Fleeing.

LOUISVILLE, September 15.—A dispatch to Louisville detectives reports the wounding and capture of the men who recently robbed the Huntington (Virginia) Bank of $10,000 in daylight. The detectives state that the capture was made at Pine Hill, Ky., by two residents, named Dillon, during Tuesday night. It seems the four men who committed the robbery in Huntington were pursued into Kentucky, news of their flight being telegraphed ahead of them every day, with instructions to effect their capture. On Tuesday word was received at Pine Hill that four robbers, supposed to belong to the James-Younger band, were near that place. The two Dillons armed themselves and sat up all night on the lookout for the outlaws. At twelve o'clock four men were seen by Dillon coming towards their home. He opened the door and asked what they wanted. Only two men were now seen, and without answering they fired on the Dillons without injury. The shots were returned and one outlaw fell. At this juncture two other outlaws appeared in the rear, the Dillons firing as they approached, but without injury. The Dillons then retreated to their home, firing fast as they did so. A dozen shots were fired, and when all was over the three men and fled, leaving their companion whose appearance answers to the description of Cole Younger, the Missouri outlaw.

The people of Pine Hill and Lexington are very much excited over the affair, and are scouring the country, armed, to the number of sixty. The wounded man refuses to reveal his name or anything concerning his companions. He was shot through the right breast, and, though told he was dying, would not disclose anything to lead to the identification of himself or friends.

The *Courier Journal's* latest advices from Pine Hill report a posse of men in hot pursuit of the robbers. Eighty shots were fired at them last Friday morning in Owsley county, but they escaped, and on arriving in Clay county stole fresh horses and continued their flight. They were again overtaken on Sunday in Jackson county, but took to the bushes and escaped.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL

The Pow-wow to be Held at White Clay Creek—The Indians Becoming Dissatisfied at the Delay—Anxious to Sell the Black Hills.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, September 14, via FORT LARAMIE, September 15.—It having been finally determined to hold the council at the mouth of White Clay Creek, six miles northeast of this post, the Indians are all moving in this direction. The Missouri river Indians and the Spotted Tail agency are expected here to-night. The Commission are now awaiting the arrival of General Terry from St. Paul, who is due here to-morrow. Senator Allison says that as Senator Howe has returned to Washington he is unwilling to proceed with the negotiations until Terry arrives. A great many Indians are becoming dissatisfied at the delay, as those living at a great distance are desirous of returning home before cold weather sets in. The attaches of this agency are constantly besieged by Indians with inquiries as to the cause of the delay and when the council will begin. The Commission have been together three weeks now, and thus far have accomplished nothing beyond having an informal talk with the Indians who have visited them, at none of which was there a word said about agreeing upon a day for the beginning of the council, consequently the Indians have been left in utter ignorance on that point.

On Saturday, 350 head of beef were issued to the Indians, and yesterday large trains with additional supplies came in from Cheyenne. Thus far no definite amount has been spoken of as the purchase of the Black Hills country, and on this point the Indians are very anxious. They are perfectly willing to sell and will take whatever is offered them, as they say the white men are going to occupy that country anyway. It is thought the Commissioners will not offer the Indians much money, but will provide for their sustenance for a long term of years, which arrangement would be preferable to all parties, as the Government must support them any way.

A large delegation of Missouri river Indians waited on the Commission last Saturday and expressed much dissatisfaction, because the Commissioners would not move down to Shadron Creek, twenty-five miles from here, and half way to Spotted Tail's agency, as they said Rev. Hamlin, of the Commission, said to them last summer that the council would be held there. Spotted Tail presented them last week with 120 horses, with the understanding that they were to insist upon a council being held at Shadron Creek. Upon the occasion of their visit, Saturday, Red Cloud's band also presented them a large number of horses.

Judge Kidder, delegate to Congress from Dacotah, and the delegate from Wyoming are here, and expect to remain until the close of the council. J. D. Terrill, of the Treasury Department, is also here, accompanied by his wife.

The number of Indians who will attend the council is estimated to be about 25,000. Their camps extend a distance of about forty miles along White Earth river, and the bluffs in the vicinity are covered with their ponies. Each head of a family owns on an average fifty ponies. These are in excellent condition, and the Indians themselves are well clothed and healthy looking.

An Indian girl was accidently shot near the entrance to the agency stockade on Saturday night by an Indian, the ball grazing her chin.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY.

The Herzegovina Rebellion.

LONDON, September 15.—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Vienna, which contains the following:

"However contradictory the accounts may be of the recent skirmishes, two facts are indubitable: first, that the Turks traverse the county in every direction. Their object is to open communication and relieve and strengthen the more exposed military positions in the south. This has been thoroughly done to Bilek and Trebigne, and from the latter to the Austrian frontier and down Suttorina has been opened, and the block houses repaired and garrisoned. So much has been made of the taking and burning of these block houses that it may be as well to mention that they are simply well-built guard houses, which contain equally a garrison of from four to ten men, with a non-commissioned officer. The other indisputable fact is that as soon as an insurgent force leaves the mountains the Turkish force are at once after it, and dispose of it easily if they reach it. Of course the difficult work remains of dislodging the insurgents from their mountain strongholds, but the approaching winter will soon make their positions untenable, as hopes of assistance then become fainter. Circumstances seem to favor the mission of peace of the Consular Commission."

Guerilla Warfare.

LONDON, September 16.—A Berlin special to the *Times* says the recent successes of the insurgents render the continuance of guerilla warfare until spring possible. In such case it will be difficult to restrain the Servians from participating. Austria, with an eye to these contingencies, has issued orders regulating the supply of horses in the event of a mobilization.

SPAIN.

The Papal Nuncio's Circular.

LONDON, September 16.—A Madrid correspondent of the *Times* summarizes the circular of the Papal Nuncio to the Bishops as follows: The Nuncio claims the fulfillment of the concordat which forbids the exercise of any non-Catholic creed, requires the transfer of the superintendence over education to the clergy, and pledges the co-operation of the secular power in suppressing heretical teaching and literature. He says one of the causes of civil war is the way in which religious unity has been misunderstood by previous Governments. For these reasons, in view of these consequences, the Holy See believes itself strictly obliged to present these observations to the Government.

The *Times'* correspondent adds: "No doubt the presentation of this audacious claim, at a time when a Liberal Cabinet has just been installed, implies a threat that if the Government rejects it the blessing of the Church will be definitely transferred to Don Carlos and peace retarded in every possible way."

THE MISSISSIPPI TROUBLES.

All Quiet in Tallahatchie County.

MEMPHIS, September 15.—Persons who reached here from Tallahatchie county, Miss., this evening, state that all is quiet, and the armed bodies, both black and white, have dispersed. Johnson, a negro who is charged with having instigated negroes to arm and go to Frierson's store in a body, is in jail at Charleston. Nowhere is trouble apprehended.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, September 15.—The steamships California, Ville De Paris and Donau, from New York, and Peruvian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

SECOND EDITION

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

Utica, N. Y., Crowded with Visitors --- A Number of Distinguished Veterans in Attendance---Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year---The Next Meeting to be Held in Philadelphia.

UTICA, September 15.—The ninth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland opened in this city to-day, under the most auspicious circumstances. The city presents a beautiful appearance, every house and place of business being elegantly decorated. Large numbers of strangers are here to see the distinguished officers and soldiers. Generals Sherman and Hooker were enthusiastically greeted when they appeared at Bagg's Hotel. They took the head of the procession of the Society to the Opera House, where the meetings are to be held. The Utica Citizens Corps, one of the oldest independent military organizations of the State, with the Governor's Island band, acted as an escort of honor. The streets, through which the procession passed were crowded. The meeting did not open till nearly noon, when President Grant and Senator Conkling entered the hall, and are scouring the country, armed, to the number of sixty. The wounded man refuses to reveal his name or anything concerning his companions. He was shot through the right breast, and, though told he was dying, would not disclose anything to lead to the identification of himself or friends.

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NEW EPISCOPAL BISHOPS.

Rev. Dr. W. E. McLaren Elected Bishop of Illinois—The End of the Quarrel Over the Election of Dr. De Koven—Rev. John Henry Hobart Brown, of Cohoes, N. Y., Elected in Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, September 15.—In the Episcopal Diocesan Convention to-day, the committee appointed to take action on the letter of Dr. De Koven, explaining his position and declining the nomination of the Convention, brought in a series of resolutions, recording the solemn disapproval of any constitution or canons, or any construction of a constitution or canon, that vests in the power of standing committees, composed of clergymen or laymen, to sit in judgment upon its doctrinal views or upon the life and manners of a bishop-elect, deeming such constitution and canons obnoxious to the law of the Church catholic, and in contradiction of that principle of the common law that a man can only be judged by his peers; also delaring unchanged confidence in the faith and unshaken loyalty to the Church, and the eminent fitness for the Episcopate, of the Rev. James De Koven, D. D., Warden of the Racine College, who was at a special convention in February last elected to the vacant Episcopate of this Diocese.

Nominations were then made by the members as follows: Dr. Locke nominated Dr. W. E. McLaren, Dr. Leffingwell nominated James De Koven, and Dr. Gross nominated George F. Seymour.

Mr. McMurdy read a letter from the latter nominee, stating that he could not endure to be the occasion of bitterness or strife to the diocese, and forbidding the use of his name for Bishop of Illinois. His name was then withdrawn, and Dr. Walter Ayrault, Rector of Hobart College, New York, was nominated.

A discussion on the merits of the nominees then took place, after which balloting began. The first vote resulted: Clerical vote—McLaren, 30; De Koven, 22; Ayrault, 4; scattering, 4. No choice. Second ballot, McLaren, 39; De Koven, 14; Ayrault, 1; scattering, 6. This gave a considerable majority to McLaren from the clergy, and he was confirmed by the laity—ayes 55, nays 2.

The Bishop elect is now Rector of Trinity Church, Cleveland. He was born in Geneva, N. Y., 1821, graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1851, is a ready speaker and writer, and was once editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*. Subsequently he became a Presbyterian minister, was a missionary to South America three years under the auspices of that Church, and was very successful. In 1867, after a careful study of the Church system, he transferred his allegiance to the Episcopal body, and six months thereafter was confirmed a pastor and became Rector of Trinity Church. Physically, as well as mentally, he is powerful, and he has assimilated rapidly with the Church of his adoption.

MILWAUKEE, September 15.—The Episcopal Council for the Diocese of Fon-Du-Lac met at Green Bay to-day. On the third formal ballot Rev. John Henry Hobart Brown, of Cohoes, New York, was elected Bishop.

Yellow Fever Ravages.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15.—In the town of Milton, nine miles above Pensacola, of the entire population, which is fifty-four, there are thirty-three cases of yellow fever, eleven fatal. At West Pascogoula, one hundred miles from New Orleans, there are seventy cases. There were fifteen deaths the past week.

NEW YORK.

Letter from Mr. Beecher on the Libel Case.

Englishmen Want More Erie Railway Stock.

NEW YORK, September 15, 1875.

The Brooklyn Scandal Libel Case.

The following is the letter of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to the District Attorney of Brooklyn in relation to the libel suit against Francis D. Moulton.

"TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, August 30.—Winchester Britton, Esq.—Dear Sir: Your letter commending to my attention certain considerations which incline you to relinquish the criminal suit against Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton was duly received and considered. I think that the views which you present are sound and wise. It would seem to be axiomatic that no suit should be carried on in which neither individuals nor society can hope for benefit. Should you in your further discretion enter a *nolle prosequi*, I believe all right-thinking citizens will regard your action with approbation when made aware of the reasons.

"Sincerely yours,

"HENRY WARD BEECHER."

The Erie Railway.

President Jewett, of the Erie Railway, to-day, received by cable, from the bond and shareholders in England, a proposition to issue fifty per cent. more common stock, one new share for every two now existing, by which means, supposing the price of twenty-five dollars to be obtained, an amount of ten millions cash will be secured. If this arrangement can be effected, it is proposed to narrow the gauge of the line, including the purchase of a large amount of new locomotive stock, the gauge of which cannot be altered, to complete the steel railway of the main line, to open up coal lines, to complete the double track on the main line, improve sidings, stations, &c., alter gradients and the courses to such extent as may be found with economical advantages, and add to the rolling stock, the total amount to be expended in these improvements to be $18,000,000, the whole to be expended over the next two years, during which period the new shares would be paid up by half yearly instalments. The capital of the Company would then consist of $71,000,000 of bonds and preferences, and $117,000,000 of ordinary shares. The interest charge on 4 per cent. would be $3,000,000, and rentals at most $1,000,000; total $6,000,000. With the line finished and equipped as proposed, the working expenses would be brought down to sixty per cent., and the traffic within three years from now would be at least $24,000,000 per annum, affording a net revenue of $9,600,000 per annum, meeting all bond and preference liabilities, and leaving three per cent. for ordinary shares.

LUMBERMEN'S CONVENTION.

Meeting of the National Association of Lumbermen in Chicago—The Lumber Question Discussed—Pine Forests Being Depleted—Reciprocity With Canada.

CHICAGO, September 15.—The National Association of Lumbermen met for the second day's session this morning. The chairman of the Committee on New Business made a report, recommending general topics for discussion during the coming sessions. The report favors the gathering of statistics, consideration of the demand and supply question, and of insurance questions, urges local organization at all available points, a proper classification and grading of lumber which can easily be understood all over the country.

Mr. John McGraw, of New York, being called upon, made some remarks on the depletion of pine forests, giving his experience in the pineries of Pennsylvania, where, he said, in a few years he had seen timber lands appreciate in value from three to fifty dollars per acre.

Mr. John Charleton, of Tonawana, Canada, by invitation gave a sketch of the timber supply of Canada, which, he said, is much less than is generally supposed. The pine is steadily being destroyed there, as in the United States manufacturers realize little more than a bare living from the immense destruction of pine.

Henry W. Sage, of Brooklyn, expressed the belief that within fifteen years the lower peninsula of Michigan would cease to be an important lumber State. Wisconsin contains two-thirds of the pine east of the Rocky Mountains. The quantity there is much over estimated.

Mr. Sage then took up the question of reciprocity with Canada, and what he called the "wise selfishness of desiring to keep out Canadian products." Times change, however, and, said the speaker, by and by Chicago will want Canada timber free of duty.

Hon. Wm. Wilson, of the Chippewa district, believed pine was being cut too fast and sells too cheap, though he would not say they did not make living prices out of it in his district.

Mr. Sage offered a resolution appointing a committee of three to draft a bill for the protection of timber lands, which should be presented to the Legislatures of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan for passage. Adopted.

BUSINESS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Sale of the Assaying and Refining Works—Coin Transfer—Improvement in Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 15.—The sale of the San Francisco Assaying and Refining Works, also the acid works under the same management, was to-day consummated, the purchasers being Flood & O'Brien. These works have been largely under the control of the Bank of California for some time. It has been supplying the Mint with fine bullion for several years.

The Central Gold Bank and Trust Company had $150,000 coin transferred to-day, through the office of the Sub-Treasurer. Considerable amounts are reported to have arrived, or are close at hand, from New York, for the Bank of California and Hibernia Bank.

There is a marked improvement in mining stocks, both in the volume of business and prices realized. Only one board was in session, but the increased business of the California Board will hurry up the opening of the others boards, which now expect to resume in two weeks. A small lot of Consolidated Virginia sold this morning at 250. Challar and Potosi, 7; Best & Belcher and Ophir each 350; Belcher, 3. California, 250. Crown Point and Mexican each 2; Union Consolidated, 150; Gould & Curry, Imperial and Julia Consolidated each 1. There was a slight advance in nearly all other descriptions called.

JUSTICE IN OHIO.

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution Providing for a Commission to Dispose of the Unfinished Business Before the Supreme Court.

COLUMBUS, September 15.—In response to a request from a committee of the State Bar Association, the State Executive Committees of both political parties have issued a circular letter to the committees of the various counties, declaring that as the General Assembly, by a unanimous vote, adopted the resolution authorizing the submission of the amendment to the State Constitution providing for a commission to dispose of the unfinished business before the Supreme Court, it cannot be considered a partisan matter. The circular states that the Judges of the Supreme Court believe the proposed measure to be of vital importance to remedy the delay of the present system, which amounts to a practical denial of justice. In view of the fact that there seems to be no opposition to the amendment, the committees suggest that the tickets of both parties be printed having on them simply the words "For Commission." This will leave all opposed to the amendment free to express their disapproval by striking out the words suggested.

POLITICS IN NEBRASKA.

Republican State Convention.

OMAHA, September 15.—The Republican State Convention met at Kearney Junction to-day. Of one hundred and seventy-six delegates, but one hundred were present. Many proxies were held by those present. Hon. E. H. Rogers, of Fremont, was elected Chairman, C. E. Yost, Hon. Geo. B. Lake and T. F. Gault were nominated for Judges of the Supreme Court unanimously on the first ballot, and Samuel Maxwell, of Dodge county, for third Chief Justice on the fifth ballot.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Connor 1,581 Ahead on the Gubernatorial Contest—A Majority of the Republican Senators Elected.

AUGUSTA, ME., September 15.—Returns from 371 towns give Connor, Republican, 53,297; Roberts, Democrat, 48,713; Connor's majority, 4,584. The same towns last year gave Dingley 48,020; Titcomb, Democrat, 37,818; Dingley's majority, 10,202. One hundred and twenty-two towns and plantations are yet to be heard from. The Republicans elected twenty and the Democrats eleven Senators.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Wisconsin Temperance Convention met at Janesville on Wednesday and nominated a ticket, with Rev. H. C. Tilton, of Appleton, for Governor.

—The Fall meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club commences next Monday. The indications are that it will be one of the most successful ever held in the autumn.

—The International Indian Fair at Muskogee, I. T., is a success. The attendance is large, but the weather is so excessively hot that the show of stock is not as large as it would otherwise have been.

—The Missouri State Fund Commissioners on Wednesday opened bids for $2,287,000 renewal bonds, and made the following award: Kahn & Co., St. Louis, $2,247,000 at 98.77, and the State Board of Education $40,000 at 99 cents.

—The safe of Francis Sargent & Co., in Boston, was robbed on Wednesday of $17,235 in bank bills, checks and notes, by two men, one of whom induced the cashier to go into another part of the building while his accomplice operated on the safe.

—Pat. Guran, a citizen of Bowling Green, Ky., who was arrested several days ago charged with murder in 1858, tried at Columbia, Tenn., on Tuesday, and released on $1,500 bail, returned to Bowling Green last Tuesday night, and his friends celebrated his return by the firing of an anvil and bonfires.

—The bark Naiad has arrived at Chicago, having picked up both Wm. Crosthwaite, as already reported, and the second engineer of the Mendota. The steward, who was on the same piece of wreck with the engineer for a long time, finally became crazy and died. The first watchman, too, was washed away while the engineer was asleep. The total number now known to be saved is nine.

—Mr. Linderman, of the Philadelphia Mint, made an examination of several buildings in St. Louis on Wednesday which the Government might use temporarily for a mint until a permanent building could be erected. He regarded the present Merchants' Exchange building, which will be vacated next month, as the best adapted for this purpose, and considers the present postoffice and custom house as the finest building in the West for a permanent mint.

ANOTHER PACIFIC R. R.

A Meeting in St. Louis to Further the Project—A National Railroad Convention Called.

ST. LOUIS, September 15.—A meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Southern Hotel to-night to adopt measures for calling a national convention to be held in this city, for the purpose of memorializing Congress to grant such legislation as will secure the construction of another railroad to the Pacific coast, and to consider means for cheapening the transportation between the Atlantic and Pacific, the lakes and the gulf and between the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic seaboard. Several speeches were made by prominent and influential merchants and professional men, and after a free discussion a resolution was introduced by Col. Broadhead, and adopted, to the effect that a National Railroad Convention be held in St. Louis on the 23d of November next, and the Chair appoint an executive committee of fifteen, with power to appoint sub-committees to carry the resolution into effect. Great interest was taken in the subject and very strong speeches in favor of a southern route to the Pacific coast made by such prominent citizens as Hon. E. O. Stanard, ex-U. S. Senator Jewett, Hon. Jno. F. Darby, ex-Governor Reynolds and Col. Jas. O. Broadhead.

SEASONABLE SPORTS.

The Races at Fleetwood Park, New York.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The Autumn running meeting at Fleetwood Park commenced to-day. The first race, dash of one mile and an eighth, was won by Mollie Darling, Camden second, Panic Colt third. Time 2:02¼.

The second race, mile heats, all ages, was won by Scratch, Lutetia B. second, Nettie B. (formerly Vernango,) ruled out after the second heat. Time 1:46, 1:47¾ and 1:49½.

The hurdle race, mile and a half was won by Coronet, Cariboo second, Moonstone third. Time 2:56¾.

Cricket.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.—The cricket match to-day in favor of the home club by the following score: Philadelphias, 231; Canadians, 144.

ELECTION IN COLORADO.

The Republican Ticket Ahead.

DENVER, COL., September 15.—Returns from the election in this Territory come in very slowly. Arrapaho county elects a majority of the Republican ticket. The Democrats elect one of two Councilmen and one of four members. They also elect the County Treasurer. Last fall the county gave over 200 Democratic majority. The result in the Territory is doubtful.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 15, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the Middle States and the lower lake region, generally cloudy weather and light rain, northeast to southeast winds, and no decided change in temperature or barometer during the day, followed by cooler weather in the lower lake region.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Fall trade is opening up.

····Politics are livening up.

····The days and nights will be equal next week.

····James McNally was committed by Deputy Mayor Irwin yesterday to await a hearing on a charge of arson preferred by Jacob Walters.

····The trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad were delayed an hour and a half yesterday morning caused by a freight train jumping the track near Altoona.

····A party of boys assaulted a torchlight procession which moved up Ohio street, South Side, on Tuesday night, using stones and brickbats. No one was seriously injured.

····A farewell meeting will be held at half past seven o'clock this (Thursday) evening at McMillan's church, Allegheny, street, Pittsburgh, on behalf of Miss M. Wylie, who will start soon as missionary to Syria.

····Margaret Clark, who resides in the rear of the Franklin Bank, on Federal street, Allegheny, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday, by taking screosote. Dr. Ure was called, who administered the necessary antidotes.

····A German lady named Kuntz, residing at No 718 Washington street, South Side, fell while carrying a pail of boiling water, on Tuesday morning, scalding herself in a terrible manner. It is thought she will survive her injuries.

····Edward Salmon, a resident of Twenty-fourth street, South Side, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat on Tuesday afternoon. His father died last Saturday, since which time he has been quite despondent. His recovery is considered doubtful.

····The shoe store of Henry Hull, at Washington, Pa., was robbed of $250 in money and $1,200 in notes and bonds on Tuesday night. A colored man was arrested at the Union Depot yesterday on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery. He was taken to Washington for trial.

····It has been suggested that a new eight-inch fire plug be placed on Rebecca street, Allegheny, about opposite the center of the Exposition building. This would give a good water supply in case of a fire at the Exposition building. At present the facilities for extinguishing such a fire are very meagre.

····Miss L. A. Haller spoke at the Valley church, Findley township, on Monday evening, 6th inst. She advocated the election of the Prohibition ticket. The meeting was also addressed by Rev. D. A. Pierce and Mr. Henry Leech. Miss Haller is a pleasing speaker, and her address was one in which sound argument and pathos were beautifully blended.

····Informations were made before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, by B. F. Horner, ticket agent of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railroad at the Union Depot, against a number of parties, charging them with violating the act of Assembly prohibiting private individuals from selling railway tickets, coupons, &c.

····Near Uniontown, the other night, a young girl, who was unexpectedly interviewed by the family as she was sitting up with the object of her virgin affections, knocked the old man down, laid out two brothers with a cistern pole, kicked the hired man in the stomach, and got away with her lover, and "made the riffle."

····The fall session of the Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute opened on Tuesday, 7th inst. Prof. James E. Morrow, of West Liberty, W. Va., has been secured as Principal, and Miss M. J. Tike holds the office of Vice Principal. Both are successful instructors. Miss Maggie Shaw is teacher of instrumental, and Geo. A. McBride of vocal music.

····A Sabbath School celebration will be held at Montour's church, Robinson township, on Saturday, September 25th. The arrangements are under the supervision of Dr. Barket, Superintendent of the school, and no pains will be spared to make it a success. As a "new departure," several orations and essays will be given, which alone will make the celebration an entertainment of interest.

····John F. McDonald charged Charles McGraw with a breach of the peace before Alderman McMasters yesterday. Both parties live on Neville Island, and the prosecutor represents that McGraw is dissatisfied, and, declaring he will no longer permit him to live on the island, has threatened to drown him the first time he gets him near the water. McGraw has given bail for his hearing.

····It reminds one of the days of the forefathers to observe that in Camden, N. J., the other day, Justice Fields sent one Anthony Adams to the county jail for ten days, for the crime of using profane language on the streets of that city. If our Pittsburgh magistrates should follow the example of Justice Fields, only exacting a fine instead of imprisonment, it would not take many days to pay off the city debt from the proceeds of the business.

PERSONAL.

···Rev. Perceval Beckett, the rector elect of the Parish of St. Stephen's, McKeesport, and and St. Paul's, Monongahela City, is now in this city, where for some days he will be the guest of Rev. J. H. McCandless, Forty-first street.

···Among the Pittsburghers registered at the various Philadelphia hotels on Sunday are the following: J. D. Ramaley, R. H. Davis, Geo. Webb, W. H. Holmes, Mrs. S. Hargert and daughter, J. M. Crown, E. T. Ogilvy and A. M. Ray, and E. McGarrah.

···Rev. Alexander Martin, D. D., formerly of Allegheny College, and recently President of the West Virginia University, has been unanimously elected President of Indiana Asbury University. This is the institution once presided over by Bishop Simpson, and afterward by Rev. Thomas Bowman when he was elected to the Episcopacy.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

Floating Paragraphs From All Parts of the State.

MANY farmers have already finished sowing wheat.

BERKS COUNTY will soon have a full regiment of infantry.

READING has a police officer for about every 1,100 inhabitants.

FARMERS are bragging about their big pumpkins and potatoes.

BERK'S county, according to the Registry list just completed, has 26,483 voters.

THE next annual convention of the State Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania will be held at Westchester.

IT is proposed by the Reading Board of Health to employ the tramps to clean the streets and gutters provided the city will pay the expense for their meals.

WITH few exceptions every branch of manufacturing business in Reading is in full operation at the present time. The iron works that have suffered most are at present in fair prosperity.

THE Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have issued an order for the building of four passenger engines at the Reading shops. Each engine will cost from $15,000 to $20,000.

THE Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association has just completed its 23d annual session. The meeting this year was held at Wilkesbarre, and about 400 teachers met. Those teachers in the public schools throughout the State who fail to go to these Associations are doing themselves great

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp: 26¾.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 100¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at

WE are under many obligations to Mr. Watt, agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the prompt receipt of newspaper exchanges by the fast mail line. It is a very great favor to us, and we appreciate the gentlemanly courtesy which confers it.

THE New York Democrats are fighting out their Tammany quarrel at Syracuse; but, unfortunately, it involves only the admission of delegates, and not any moral or political principles. The look is that Tilden will be endorsed, and a hard-money platform adopted.

THE Bank of California does not resume as promptly as was promised. There are, with this, rumors that troubles have arisen, and that resumption will be delayed indefinitely. The several directors have urged that they were about to put in a large sum, each, but the delays continue all the same. It begins to look very much as if resumption would not come at all.

JOHN BIGELOW, of New York, is a popular man, whose political affinities do not appear to be clearly developed. The Republicans were willing to nominate him on their State ticket, and now the Democrats indicate a purpose to make him their candidate for Secretary of State. He has thus far declined a nomination, for the expressed reason that his position on the Canal Commission precludes it.

THE long agitation over the remains of Guibord, at Montreal, has almost precipitated an insurrection. The course of the Catholic authorities has been severely condemned, and public opinion and feeling have run very high. The Catholic Bishop has moderated his tone, and thus affairs have assumed a better look. While we do not attempt to criticise the tendency of the Catholics to refuse burial to bodies that they may choose to object to,—the causes for the rupture that has sprung up, seem to us very trivial.

THE Herzegovinian revolt, about which so much has been said, turns out to have been a very trivial affair. At most, three thousand troops were in the revolt, and its entire importance is attributed to the difficulty of moving regular troops in a mountainous country, destitute of roads. The affair is claimed to have been of slight importance from the outset, and this grew more out of natural obstacles than from the uprising or deep feeling of the people. The good or bad developments of surrounding States was caused by the jealousy or hostility of the Princes in power.

MOULTON thirsts for the fresh notoriety which a new trial of the Beecher issue will give him, and so protests against District Attorney Britton entering a *nolle prosequi* in the libel indictment pending against him. This is very well, as it enables him to get out with seeming bravado. But if he has a real friend among the legal fraternity, he will be advised that he is playing the part of a criminal and fool to urge this trial on. The public is tired of the wretched scandal, and cares not in the least for Moulton, Tilton, or the entire nasty tribe, that persist in keeping this subject prominent.

THE strong and earnest endorsement of the Exposition, soon to be held in our midst, by the Chamber of Commerce, not only proves the latter institution to be very much alive, but that it has a generous impulse toward all right movements. It would prove beneficial to the Chamber of Commerce were its meetings held, at least a part of the time, in the rooms of the Exposition building, during the continuance of the Exposition. These rooms were tendered, and a proper display of fraternal spirit will prove very advantageous all round. There is new vigor and fresh life displayed by the Chamber of Commerce that is very agreeable to witness. It is a noble institution, and if properly prospered, will prove a great advantage to the city of Pittsburgh.

THE school question will not enter into our State politics, unless Piolette, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer, should prove to be a Catholic. Of the contest on this question elsewhere, a very liberal Western journal says, "There may be a difference of opinion upon the part of the American people with regard to the currency question, but with regard to the public school system and its immunity from sectarian assaults there is but one opinion among the masses. The Republican Party of New York has expressed itself in its platform calmly, but decidedly; and if the issue is made by the Democracy, it will be met not only by the Republican party, but by every Protestant and every liberal Catholic friend of State education." We may yet have the issue in this State.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT, while at Pottsville reviewing the militia, received an oration from the people in Pennsylvania Hall. The demonstration was intended as a set-off to the recent Pershing serenade. The Governor was cheered and cheered again. In response he only alluded to the work of the day, and expressed his satisfaction at the splendid appearance of the troops. The Hon. Lin Bartholomew spoke in his behalf, and made an attack on the Erie platform, especially the financial plank. This, he charged, was the work of F. W. Hughes, who was in sympathy with the rebels during the war. He struck at the nation's honor then, and he has again struck at it. The terrible evils of inflation were graphically dwelt upon by the speaker. The Governor expressed himself as perfectly easy as to the issues of the campaign.

THE Democracy of New York,—that supposed stronghold of hard money, threaten to march boldly over to the inflation theory that obtains in Ohio. Their hopes are inflated with the idea that they will win,—and so they are willing to swallow all their old ideas, and make a new deal in the hope of power. They claim that it is easy to disregard promises, once they are made. The hope is, that the promise may be accepted now,—and they will trust to chances when once they dishonor it. Should the New York Democracy be carried into the inflation vortex, there is every reason for believing that the tendency of that party in the entire country will be, to at least promise to make inflation its future policy. It will be the great issue in the Presidential canvass. The GAZETTE has urged and will continue to urge that it is, as it has been, the true policy of the Republican party to promote prosperity as a means of securing specie resumption.

WE notice, now and then, that Democratic journals claim that the enunciations of the Erie platform, on financial topics, point to ultimate redemption in gold. It does not so prove. Mr. Hughes, the gentleman who reported the platform, stated as his understanding of what it contained, that greenbacks "were not promises to pay, whatever they may profess. They were real money. A ten dollar gold piece is a promise to pay $10, as much as the ten dollar greenback is. The Government has said to the holder of the greenback, 'I will pay $10.' How pay it? I offer my friend a $10 note for a debt I owe him, and the law of the Government says he shall take it. That is redeeming it and fulfills the promise." So greenbacks are the ultimate to be aimed at. Gold and silver are not to be thought of. The millenium has arrived,—we have redemption already. This is the view of Chairman Hughes.

SEVERAL papers, small and large, persist in stating that the real issue in the pending contest in this State is that of the finances; and that on this issue the Democracy have the inside track. We don't see it. It is equivalent to the declaration that the Democracy have only to profess to accept Republican ideas to be forthwith placed in power. They have tried this game before, and have failed, and we see no reason why they should succeed any the more now. They will not,—for the Copperhead records of the Democratic candidates will serve to bring into the foreground the deeds of the Democracy during the war. The personal character of Piolette, too, has its influence. It is far beneath that of Rawle,—indeed is not that of an honest man. Pershing has done fairly on the bench, as Hartranft has in the Gubernational chair. It is being freely said that we have a good Governor, and that there is no need of spoiling a good Judge to make a poor Governor. The battle may be vigorous, but the defeat of the Democracy is sure.

THE INDIAN INVESTIGATION.

We have withheld comment on the charges so persistently urged against the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department, for the reason that pending an investigation we did think it was proper to anticipate the judgment that might be rendered. Even now, the labors of the Commission are in progress, and we do not seek to anticipate their final decisions; but there are several points, in which they have been severely criticised, that are now open to discussion. The opposition press, claiming that Delano and Smith were guilty parties, proceeded to adjudge the Commission whitewashers. This may have been because of the fear that their report would prove unpalatable, and hence was precautionary. The principal work of the Commission has been accomplished, and we have yet to know of an instance in which they failed to perform their duty fully. Witnesses, with testimony unfavorable to the Department, were heard as freely as others, and their evidence was not withheld from the press. They gave any statements they had without hindrance, and there were no questions asked that evidenced any desire on the part of the Commission to tone or palliate unpleasant revelations. There have been, indeed, no specific complaints that the Commissioners, while in the Indian country, failed to fully and impartially perform their duty.

They are now in Washington, and Professor Marsh, Samuel Walker, William Welsh, and others have been summoned to testify. Professor Marsh has been permitted to designate such witnesses as he wishes called, and, where at all practical these have been summoned by telegraph. Mr. Welsh is understood to have refused to appear before the Committee, on the ground that it will not report impartially. Yet he cannot possibly deny that the *evidence* is allowed publication,—and hence the full force of any statements he may make would be given to the public, in any event. Hence, if the Commission should report against the evidence collected, the public will have the most perfect opportunity of knowing it. Of course the decision of the Commission could not be expected to turn on the evidence of Messrs. Welsh, or Marsh, alone. It is presumed that other evidence has been gathered, and that the decision will be made up in the light of all the facts that may be presented. But it matters not to Mr. Welsh what use the Commission makes of his evidence, if it is allowed to be published in advance of the report of the Commission. If they are unfair, it will not invalidate the evidence, but reflect on themselves. If the evidence fails to sustain the strong statements of Mr. Welsh, he will, of course, suffer; but he cannot possibly be injured by the report of the Commission.

Professor Marsh has pursued a different policy. He is in Washington, and has given evidence before the Commission. Its chief feature, as yet, is in the statement that Commissioner Smith seemed unwilling to receive reports prejudicial to the Indian agents. The force of this depends on the causes of this unwillingness. If he had been annoyed by false reports till he had lost faith in everything, well; but if it was an attempt to prevent any revelations whatever, ill. We are very free to say that we think Commissioner Smith did not act prudently or rightly in his treatment of Professor Marsh. Beyond this his evidence, so far as yet received, does not directly convict any one of fraud. He refers to reports, and gives hearsay, but does not distinctly declare that he knows of frauds of any character. We are perfectly free to say, even here, that where he refers to specific events, it is well that the Commission should thoroughly investigate, in order that all excuse for fault finding may be put aside. This is, as we understand it, the policy of the Commission.

We will further add, that should the evidence collected impugn the characters of either Delano or Smith, we hope the President will immediately demand his resignation. Thus far, however, there is nothing, so far as we have seen, that convicts either Delano or Smith of more than inactivity and ease in the midst of very damaging reports. The accusation of fraud has been urged against the Indian Department these many years, and of late these have been specifically and incessantly urged. The fact that Messrs. Delano and Smith were accused of complicity in these frauds, should have roused them to the utmost exertions to ferret them out, and stop them. In our view, it is at least chargeable against them that they failed in this particular. Whether they are guilty beyond this, we do not undertake to say. We are confident, however, that the Commission appointed has honestly performed its duty, thus far, in eliciting evidence, and will, we believe, report in full accord with the testimony. They have shown nothing like a cringing spirit, but have sought, carefully and earnestly, to elicit all the information possible. They have given to all witnesses the fullest freedom of testimony, and if there were any facts withheld, it was not the fault of the committee. We look earnestly for the report.

AT GEORGETOWN, Ky., on Tuesday, as Lewis Eisenschmidt, clerk in Barlow's store, was behind the counter loading a pistol for a young man named John Herring, the weapon fired and half cocked, discharging into a can of gunpowder, which exploded, blowing up the store. The store took fire and was soon entirely consumed. The adjoining store of Rankin & Webb, Frank Lyon, Morris Davis, and H. Hecht were also wholly, or in part consumed. The total loss will probably reach $50,000. Eisenschmidt and Herring were very dangerously injured.

COLORADO.

Sketches of a Journey Over Rocky Mountain Ranges.

Sights and Scenes on the Trail—The Sublime Wonders of Nature's Great Art Gallery—Life in Ranches at Lofty Altitudes—The Pleasures of Hunting and Fishing Amid Mountain Solitudes—Enchanting Views from Mountain Crests, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DENVER, August 28, 1875.

I promised you in my last to write you some account of my late trip as soon as I got through with some matters of business that had accumulated during my absence.

During three months that I spent here in 1874, we had just one rain-fall and three falls of snow, so that my personal experience justified a belief in the proverbial dryness of the climate. Since my arrival here in April, the weather was generally pleasant, but not especially dry, which somewhat surprised me; however, my friends among the Fifty-Niners said that this was an exceptionably wet year. That it is exceptional, their statement convinces me; that it is a *wet* year, my experiences prove—for it commenced raining in the beginning of July, and rained so hard that we had some thoughts of delaying our departure a day or so after the 6th, when we had decided to start, in order to give the roads a chance to dry, but the morning of the 6th was so beautifully clear that we decided to take the chances.

About seven o'clock, then, on that morning, our party, composed of two ladies from Philadelphia, two from Denver, three men, four horses, two light spring wagons, and a moderate supply of baggage and commissary stores, got under way. We found the roads better than we had expected, (for they do dry with astonishing rapidity here,) but still too heavy in many places to make even moderately fast driving practicable.

Over the Mountains.

Our course for the first twelve miles lay directly across the great plains. The weather was simply perfect, not a cloud visible, the air cooled to a pleasant temperature by the late showers, sparkled with the wonderful brilliancy peculiar to high altitudes. With nothing to relieve the sameness of the route on either side, but an occasional glimpse back at the bright brick walls of Denver, we drove some two and a half hours; then at the little town of Morrison we struck the foot hills; our road carried us up the canon of Turkey Creek, where the scenery is wild and grotesque, as it seems to be in all canons in the Rocky Mountains, although not so striking in its character, as are the stupendous precipices in the canon of Clear Creek, that I described to you once. We had hardly fairly gotten into the canon when the clouds began to gather, and by 11 A. M. it was pouring down upon us. About one o'clock, however, it obligingly moderated into a slight summer shower long enough to enable us to feed our horses and ourselves with tolerable comfort; then it poured again until about 4 P. M., when it quit for that day. About 6:30 P. M. we put up for the night at the ranch of a man named Alkeier, where we got good hay and stabling for our horses and palatable supper and reasonably comfortable beds for ourselves in the log cabin of the ranchero. Next morning we had finished breakfast and were under way at ten minutes before seven; four or five hours of narrow and torturous mountain roads (where we could rarely see 200 feet in front of us, and where we were in constant apprehension of meeting some team in an unpassably narrow spot) and from a hilltop the great South Park lay spread before us—one of the grandest views imaginable. The geologists say that all the Colorado parks were once great lakes; this one certainly strongly suggests that idea to any one. At the foot of the hill from which we gazed lay a level plain, reaching nearly to the horizon, while on either side of us the hills forming a continuation of the range on which we stood, constituted a great wall, which doubtless formed the shore of a lake several hundred feet deep, until some day, away back in pre-historic times, the waters found a weak spot in the wall and broke through, forming one of those picturesque canons,—possibly slowly cutting a little every year, gradually draining the lake,—probably with one great rush crushing and bearing its channel by a single giant effort. At all events, there is no lake there *now*; but the great flat plain, which was once its bottom, is covered with thousands of cattle, fattening on its rich grasses. Here and there a rivulet meanders through the pasture land, furnishing abundant water for the numerous cattle, making this one of the finest grazing counties on the plains. I meant to ask somebody that I knew whether cattle could winter here, but I forgot to. My opinion is they cannot, because I noticed in crossing the valley that posts some six to eight feet high were set up every few hundred feet along the road, to guide travelers in the winter, who, without these, in a deep snow, on such trackless plain, would almost inevitably be lost. In a very common practice for large cattle owners to drive their herds in early summer up to some mountain range, to graze in the rich mountain grasses until autumn, then drive them to some lower altitude, where deep snows do not generally lie on the ground long enough to endanger the starvation of the poor beasts, who must find their own food winter and summer, or go without eating. A few miles out from the hills we made our noon camp, by the side of a bright little stream, the rain, as the day before, having obligingly moderated at just about the right time. A couple of hours' rest for our horses, then a drive till nearly 6 P. M., and we were in the town of Fairplay, 50 miles from Alkeiers and 90 miles from Denver.

A Mining Town.

Fairplay is an insignificant little mining town, but has some quite important lode mines in the neighboring mountains, and extensive gulch mines in the Platte river, just back of it. Formerly the claims in the gulce were owned by numerous miners, some of whom made money, others didn't. After a while all were in the latter category. Gold was there, but it required the intelligent application of capital on a large scale to get it out in remunerative quantities. Finally some capitalists secured title to all the separate claims, covering a mile or two of the river bed, and they are now working it on a great scale. Where the stream once ran, now stands a flume six or eight feet wide, supported on trestles. Through this flume some two or three feet of water rushes with great rapidity. At the bottom of the water, at short intervals, are fastened cross pieces, behind which lodge the gold and heavier stones and some mud. Every here and there, a smaller flume leads into the large one, with a smaller stream of water running through it. I think about one hundred Chinamen (a smaller number than that is usually employed) were at work whilst I was there. They dig up literally the whole of the original river bed, piling the heavy boulders to one side, and throw all the sand and gravel by shovel-fulls into the flume until they reach bed rock, sometimes twenty to thirty feet below the original surface. Whatever gold is there, although generally too small to be seen, is seized by the quicksilver deposited behind the obstructions placed in the flume, and at certain times the water is turned off from the flume, the mud and quicksilver and gold, all in a dirty-looking mass, are collected and separated; the quicksilver is used over and the gold sold. I noticed here they also used the hydraulic system to some extent, *i. e.*, water is conducted through a wrought iron pipe to a gravel bank, then directed through a nozzle and thrown with such force as to wash it all into

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Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 16, 1875.

There was but a moderate amount of business transacted at the banks yesterday, and the demand for loans was quite light. The fluctuations in the demand are not very large, yet they indicate the ebb and flow of the money market. Business, however, improves slowly. There is a fair, and, in the main, a satisfactory trade doing. The conservative character of the business is its most marked feature. No experiments are made; no speculative ventures in goods, while the buyers anticipate a fair distribution more liberal than for the past three seasons. They are not disposed, with the easy access to the markets and the facilities for transportation, to anticipate anything. None can doubt the soundness of this policy, and it is the strongest evidence that the traffic this fall will be a healthy one. All the elements of an increased and growing trade is with us—good crops, abundant bank facilities and a light supply of goods in the interior.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of affairs in that city: The money market still rules very quiet, and there now seems to be but little prospect of a change for some time to come. As the same characteristics prevail as have before been commented on, we will only repeat the rates which are now prevailing: Call loans at 4 per cent., strictly first-class two-name paper at 5@6½ per cent., strictly first-class single-name paper at 6@7 per cent., loans on Government collateral at 4@5 per cent., do. do. on first-class bonds and stocks at 5@6½ per cent.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	116¾	5-20's 1868—coupons	121¾
U.S.6's, 1861, coup	123⅝	10-40's	116¼
" 1865	119¼	Currency 6's	123⅜
" 1865	119¼	5-20's 1865 coupons	117⅝
" 1865 new	118¾	10-40's—coupons	117⅝
6-20's 1867	120¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	102⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	16⅜
Erie	22½	Union Pacific	72⅛
L. S.	87	Toledo & Wabash	53⅜
C. C. & I. C.	4	Harlem	131
St. Paul	34⅜	Adams Express	101½
Do. Pref.	61⅜	American Express	59½
Michigan Southern	53⅜	U. S. Express	44⅛
Do. Central	80	Wells, Fargo & Co.	83
North Western Com	38⅜	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref.	53	Fort Wayne	100
Rock Island	97	Hannibal & St. Jos.	20½
Cleve. & Pitts.	93¼	Panama	132
Pacific Mail	34⅜	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	75⅜		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

Penn. R. R. (S)	50	Cen. Trans (B)	47⅜
Reading (B)	56⅜	Empire Do. (B)	54
Oil Cos. of N. J. (B)	13⅛	A. V. R. R. 7-30. (B)	91½
Oil Creek (B)	9¼	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	73½
Lehigh Valley (S)	62⅜		

NEW YORK, September 15, 1875.

The money market was easy at 2@3; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $128,000. The customs receipts were $325,000. The clearings were $57,000,000. Bankers' bills 479 a482.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange met this afternoon to discover, if possible, the authors of the rumors which recently flooded the street, but nothing was accomplished.

Gold opened and closed at 116, the extremes of the day being 116½ and 117. The rates paid for borrowing were ½, 3-32, 1-16, 5-64, 3-64, and finally 1-32 per diem. Governments closed steady. Railroad bonds were quiet and firm in late afternoon dealings. State bonds were quiet and prices nominal.

The bearish feeling on the Stock Exchange was more pronounced in speculative shares to-day than on any previous day since the downward movement set in. The weakness was most marked in Lake Shore, Pacific Mail and Michigan Central, the decline in these stocks ranging from 1½ to 2½ per cent. The decline in the balance of the market was ½ to 1 per cent. Erie, Western Union, Rock Island, Union Pacific and St. Paul were comparatively firm during the early part of the day. At the second call the lowest prices of the day were made in most cases, when Lake Shore declined to 51½ on a pressure to sell. This price is much lower than the lowest quotations in the great panic of 1873. There was an improved feeling in the closing dealings, when there was of a recovery ¼ to ½ per cent. from the lowest points of the day. Lake Shore rose from 51½ to 52¾. Pacific Mail from 33½ to 34¾, Western Union from 78½ to 78¾, Northwest from 37½ to 38½ for common and from 52¼ to 53 for preferred, Ohio from 16½ to 16¾, Rock Island from 106½ to 107, St. Paul from 34 to 34¼ for common and 61½ to 61¾ for preferred, and Hannibal & St. Joe common from 20 to 20¾. Erie was steady at 18@18¼. Michigan Central declined to 56, and Union Pacific to 73¼. The market closed active and feverish.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 323,000 shares, of which 45,000 were Erie, 88,300 Lake Shore, 30,450 Northwestern common, 3,300 Northwestern preferred, 3,000 Rock Island, 7,400 Pacific Mail, 5,300 St. Paul common, 2,700 preferred, 8,400 Ohios, and 48,000 Western Union.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123@5-20s of '64, 119¾; do of '65, 119¾; do of '65, new, 118¾; do of '67, 120¾; do of '68, 121¼; new 5s, 118¾; 10-40s, 116¾; coupons, 117⅝; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 50; do new, 50; Virginia new, 40; do old, 40; Missouri 6s, 102.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 78¾; Pacific Mail, 34¼; Adams Express, 101½; Fargo, 78; American Express, 58; U. S. Express, 44; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 18¼; do preferred, 18¾; Harlem, 135; do preferred, 131½; Michigan Central, 55½; Lake Shore, 52¾; Illinois Pacific, 72½; Pittsburgh, 90½; Illinois Central, 98½; Northwest, 38½; do preferred, 52½; New Jersey Central, 110½; Rock Island, 106½; Toledo & Wabash, 53½; do preferred, 7; St. Paul, 34½; do preferred, 61½; Ft. Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 18; Chicago & Alton, 98½; do preferred, 104½; Indiana Central, 4; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Burlington & Quincy, 111; Hannibal & St. Joe, 20¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 21; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 20; Central Pacific, 103½; preafred, 102½.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 15—11:30 A. M.—Stocks were stiff on the street this morning. Transactions were made in California at 53½. Ophir went to 50. Best & Belcher sold at 42½, and Mexican at 90. Brokers generally predict a good market on the opening of the big boards, and are in the best of spirits.

LONDON, September 15—3 P. M.—The dullness which prevailed yesterday in the market for American securities continues to-day, in which a slight concession in prices is observable. The general markets are flat; five-twenties of 1867 declined ¼ per cent., and U. S. fives, new, are quoted at 105. Shares in the Pennsylvania Railroad declined ¼ per cent.

BOSTON, September 15.—Eastern railroad stock declined to 37 to-day, notwithstanding reports of a defalcation, which it is positively stated are untrue.

LONDON, September 15—5 P. M.—Consols: Money, 94 7-16; account, 94½; 5-20s of '65, 106¼; do of '67, 107½; 10-40s, 105½; new 5s, 105; New York Central, 94; Erie, 16½; preferred, 36.

PARIS, September 15.—Rentes 66f 65c.

FRANKFORT, September 15.—U. S. new 5s, 100¼.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 15.—There was a moderate package trade in cotton goods, prints, ginghams and dress goods. Bleached sheetings are in better demand at low figures. Cotton flannels and cheviots are fairly active. Woolen flannels and blankets are less active. Fancy cassimeres are less quiet and weak. At auction dress goods and ribbons brought good prices, and were largely distributed.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

PENNA. R. R.

J. W. Porter m 1

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

E. T. Steel W'ks m.15 | McKinney & Son s 1
Shoenberger & Co o 2 | K. F. Boothe b iron 2
Total 20

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace o...12 | Jones & L o..... 2
Shoenberger & Co o10 | Glass, N. & Co o... 2
H. Lloyd & Co o... 3 | Zug & Co o..... 1
Chess, S. & Co p.. 4
Total 34

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co m..... 5 | Caughey & H m. 3
Byers, McC & Co m. 5
Total 13

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1875.

The semi-annual meeting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was well attended, and we are glad to know that a determined effort is to be made, not only to keep it up but to place it upon a good, substantial basis. Some people appear to have been impressed with the belief that the institution had died out, but such is not the case; the grain and flour trade have attended the meetings daily, and what is desired is that our merchants and manufacturers generally take an active and earnest interest in the movement, and by their presence and influence help it along. We have long felt the want of a real live institution of this character, and in mentioning to think of a city like Pittsburgh, regarded as the Birmingham of America, without a first-class Chamber of Commerce.

BUTTER—Oontinues in active request, and, as the supply is scarcely equal to the present wants, prices are still tending upward; sales of prime to choice, solid packed, at 27a30c.

CHEESE—There is a fair jobbing trade and the market is reported steady at the advance noted in our last, 11¾a12c.

EGGS—The market is scarcely as stiff as it was a few days ago, but prices are sustained; we continue to give 20c as the ruling quotations.

FLOUR—There are no new points worthy of notice to which reference has not already been made; there is a fair consumptive demand, but no change in prices. Old winter wheat, $7,25a7,50 for red, and $7,75a8,25 for amber and white; old spring wheat, $7,25a7,50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas.

FRUITS—The market is well supplied and prices are easy, although without quotable change. Peaches 75ca$1,25 per box, as per quality. Apples $2,50a3,50 per bbl. Blackberries, $1a1,25 per bucket. Grapes, 4a5c per lb.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues dull and weak, with indications of a decline, although importers still maintain a stiff front in withstanding the stock in first hands is steadily increasing, and jobbers in the interior show no disposition to take hold. It is stated, on good authority, that current rates at the seaboard do not cover the actual cost of importation, and there is a loss of a cent per lb., hence the unwillingness of importers to recede from the position they have taken against a decline. Stock in first hands on the 13th inst. in all ports add up 85,664 bags, including 7,500 bags at Galveston, 1,700 bags at Richmond, 9,031 bags at Hampton Roads, 11,800 bags at Baltimore, and 55,484 bags at New York. Afloat and loading for United States as 8th inst., 85,220 bags. Purchases for the United States to the 11th inst., 153,000 bags. Refined Sugars in steady demand, and firm at the recent advance.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	12	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11⅝	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	11⅝	Confectioners' A	10¾
Standard A	11	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8⅜@ 9¾	Refined Syrups	8½@10

COFFEES.			
Rio Good	21	@22	Roasted loose	28¾
Rio Prime	23	@25	R. Java, lb pkgs	36
Rio Fancy	24	@26	R. Java, loose	35¾
R. Rio, lb pkgs	29		

RICE.			
Rangoon, per lb	7¼@8	Patna, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	9@9¾		

MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	65@70
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	65@70

GRAIN—The market for Wheat remains substantially as for several days past; some new Wheat is coming forward in better condition, hence the market for old is not as strong as it was. New may be quoted at $1,30a1,40, and old at $1,35a1,40 per bush. The Oat market is steady, with a fair demand, and the recent advance is still maintained; good prime Penna. and Ohio quotable at 45a46c for white, and 47a48c for white western. There is improvement in the demand for Corn, and no change to make in quotations; shelled 73a75c; ear 75a78c, for mixed to prime yellow. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged, 88a90c. There is more Barley coming in, but prices here have not been fully established as yet. Following are the revised rates for elevating, storage and transfer of grain at the elevator, which are considerably lower than they were:

Oats, first ten days, per bu ..... 1 c
Second ten days, per bu 1½c
Each additional ten days, per bu 1c
Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley—First ten days, per bu 1½c
Second ten days, per bu 1½c
Each additional ten days, per bu 1c
"Pro Rata" shipments eastward three-fourths of above rates.
Bagging—Oats, in car lots, per bu 1½c
Other grain in car lots, per bu 2c
Direct transfer of Grain from Western to Eastern cars, per bu 1½c
Other grain, per bu ..... 1 c
Grinding grain for shipment, in bulk, per ton $2,00
Grinding grain for city delivery, in bags per ton 2,50

HAY—There is a continued fair demand for baled and, with very light receipts, prices are fully maintained; $20a22, on track.

POTATOES—Irish quotable at 40a45c per bushel, on track, and $1,25a1,50 per bbl. out of store. Sweets dull at $3a3,50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Hams, Shoulders, Bacon, Lard, &c., are steadily and firmly held, but we do not think it was general. The better feeling was in consequence of an improvement East; Philadelphia was decidedly better, the advices from New York to-day were more favorable, and this taken in connection with a light run, was not without its effect in adding strength to the market, although the general position of the trade continues favorable to all engaged in the business, excepting the producers. Butchers all through the land complain that they are making no money, that cattle are too high, and shippers and dealers allege that they are doing no good in consequence. There have been sales this week at $1 7c, the figure in question having been paid to-day for three cars of extra Southern Ohio Steers, whereas last week there was nothing sold above 6.70; however, there was a difference of 25 to 30c in the quality, and it is probable the same grade of cattle would have brought 7c last week. The medium grades sold more readily and possibly at a slight improvement, but native Stockers and Texas and Cherokees brought about last week's rates. We are cognizant of sales of some 8 cars of Texas and Cherokees, averaging from 925 to 950 lbs., at 4a4¼c.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400a1,500 steers	6,50a7,00
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	5,75a6,25
Good 1,100a1,200 steers	5,12a5,50
Fair 1,000a1,100 lb. Steers	4,50a5,00
Common. 900a1,000 steers	3,00a4,25
Bulls, Stags and Cows	2,50a3,00
Stockers, as per quality	3,00a4,00
Texas cattle, as per quality	3,50a4,50

HOGS—The market is steady, with a fair demand, and the recent advance is still maintained; good prime Penna. and Ohio quotable at 45a46c for white, and 47a48c for white western. There is improvement in the demand for Corn, and no change to make in quotations; shelled 73a75c; ear 75a78c, for mixed to prime yellow. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged, 88a90c. There is more Barley coming in, but prices here have not been fully established as yet. Following are the revised rates for elevating, storage and transfer of grain at the elevator, which are considerably lower than they were:

Extra 95a100 lbs	5,40a5,65
Good 85a90 lbs	4,90a5,25
Fair 75a80 lbs	4,50a4,75
Fair 75a85 lbs	4,00a4,25
Common 70a75 lbs	3,25a4,00
Indianas, as per quality	4,00a5,50
Lambs, as per quality	4,50a5,50

HOGS.

The run was considerably larger than that of the same time last week, but the average quality was again common, consisting mostly of grassers, which continue very badly shrunk when they were again in light supply, and as the demand is mostly for this kind, prices have been further advanced. Prime Philadelphia hogs since the date of our last report have been forced up fully 50c per cwt, and good corn-fed Yorkers from 15 to 25cents. Grassers, as already stated, continue dull, and prices are no better; shippers, almost without an exception, prefer paying the difference for corn-fed hogs, in consequence of the heavy shrinkage in weight, and then, butchers complain that they (these grassers) kill badly, that the meat, when dressed, presents a black and unsaleable appearance.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	9,00a9,75
York Hogs, corn-fed	8,00a8,25
Grass Hogs, as to quality	7,00a7,75

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos. We engage in no speculation. Commissions, $10 per car.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 15.—There is no great amount of animation, but still a fair inquiry for manufacturing purposes. The position of the market rules about steady, and the downward tendency has been checked for the present, and there are more hopeful indications. The demands from manufacturers at present are guilded by the old policy of working to the extent merely of their wants, and there has been more inquiry for the immediate future. The woolen goods trade within the past few days has improved, with better values obtained, with good prospects for a good Fall trade at fair prices. Fine fleeces continue quiet at the moment, and medium move freely at about steady rates. California meets with a fair inquiry at unchanged prices. Pulled wools are in request at full prices, especially lambs, stock being light. Carpet wools rule firm and in fair demand; Canada supplies are quiet and light, and holders are firm in their views. Texas Wools are quiet, though holders are firm in their views. Foreign Wools are in limited demand at unchanged values. The sales embrace 8,000 lb. Spring Cape at 24c; 3,000 lb do. do. at 24c; 10,000 lb Super Pulled on private terms; 12,000 lb Fine Texas on private terms; 4,000 lb Super do; Georgia on private terms; 20,000 lb Fall California on private terms; 25 bags lambs Pulled on private terms; 8 bags Short Extra on private terms; 40 bales Fall California at 19a21c; 117 bales Spring California at 22a30c; 7,000 lb Fall and Spring Scoured—Fall 62½a67c; Spring 78½c; 3,500 lb Medium Unwashed Fleeces at 37c; 4,000 lb Carpet Wool on private terms; 1,600 lb Australian Scoured at 95c; 5,000 lb XX Ohio Fleeces at 48c; 2,500 lb Eastern Texas at 30c.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—The receipts from the interior of Fall Clip are daily increasing, and is now of some magnitude. The demand is good, with free buyers; sales 50,000 lbs. The week so far is reported to embrace the following: 130,000 lb assorted Spring and Fall, within the range of our quotations; 40,000 lb Heavy Southern Berry, 13a14c; 35,000 lb good free Northern, 24a25c; Spring; 10,000 lb Fall Buffings, 10 a14c; 20,000 lb Free, 12a15c; 10,000 lb Spring, 14½c.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 15.—The inactivity previously noticed in wool still continues. Medium fleeces and combing and delaine selections are in fair demand. Fine fleeces are dull, neglected, and sell at low, unsatisfactory prices; sales 3 X and 4 X Ohio and Pennsylvania 44a46c; Michigan and Wisconsin 42a45c for combing and delaine selections, 45a50c for washed, and 40a45c for unwashed. There is only limited inquiry for pulled wools, with sales of good and choice super at 45a50c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 15.—There were no new features. The demand is light, and for small lots to complete assortments, while the supply is fair. Following are the asking prices: Tub washed, strictly prime, 52a 53c; do poor to good, 40a48c; washed fleece, fine, 40a41c; do medium 41a43c; do coarse, 39a40c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 24a 28c; do medium, 32a33c; do coarse, 28a30c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 14.—Demand for combing grades fair; others dull, and offered more freely than wanted. Combing 39a 41c; clothing 32a34c; tub-washed, 45a47c on arrival.

The Wheat Question.

In a communication to the London (Eng.) *Times*, Mr. James Caird, the well-known agricultural writer, sums up the British outlook on breadstuffs, and concludes that "Under the double influence of deficient yield and diminished extent it will be prudent to reckon on a reduction in the total yield of 2,000,000 quarters, which is equivalent to rendering England dependent on the foreigner for six and a half instead of five and a half months' consumption. He adds the following interesting statement:

The consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom in the year 1874 may be stated in round numbers at 100,000,000 cwt, in the following order of supply. Home growth, 50.7; United States and Canada, 31.5; Russia, 5.8; Germany, 4.0; Chili, 2.2; France, 1.1; other countries, 4.7; total, 100. This is subject to considerable fluctuation, Russia sometimes rising to 15 per cent, and America so recently as 1872 falling to 12. But on the average of the last six years the United States and Canada have taken the leading place, and Russia the second. We seem to have exercised a marked effect upon the two countries upon which previous to 1870 we were in the next degree dependent. Germany, for five years previous to the war with France, grew from 4 to 5th, and France nearly 4 per cent. In the last five years, with a higher range of prices, Germany could spare us little more than 4, and France only 2 per cent. Chili comes next to France in the average of recent years, and smaller quantities arrive in varying proportions from other countries. Taking a period of the last fifteen years, I find that the countries of Western Europe—Germany, France, Denmark and Spain—show a declining export, either from a greater home consumption or lessened production. Our mainstay are the United States and Canada and the Black Sea ports of Russia, whose rich and unexhausted lands, with a comparatively sparse population, will, we may hope, find for many years their most profitable outlet for an abundant surplus in the United Kingdom.

But we may be prepared to pay more for it than last year's price. A rise of 10s a quarter brought an increase from Russia of 50 per cent. in 1867, and again in 1871. The impetus to production in America given by four successive years of good prices was not abated by the fall of 25 per cent. during last year, for the network of railways leading from the west to the Atlantic ports, competing for freights, afforded means of transport on terms so low as to admit of the crop being moved even at this great reduction of price.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 15, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at the Pittsburgh Central Stock Yarks for the past four days, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

Cattle.

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	59 cars	33 cars	52 cars	15 cars.
Monday	— "	36 "	14 "	2 "
Tuesday	— "	81 "	13 "	44 "
Wednesday	— "	50 "	19 "	22 "
Total	59 "	200 "	98 "	83 "
Same time last week	56 "	185 "	67 "	63 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Wholesale Dealers and Commission Merchants for the sale of Live Stock at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report concerning the market, as follows:

CATTLE.

The run, as will be seen, was slightly in excess of that of the same time last week, 3 cars more of through and 5 cars of local stock, making an aggregate of 8 cars in excess of the corresponding time last week; sales 2,681, against 2,276. It was very generally conceded that the market was more active and firmer, but in regard to prices there was a difference of opinion; some salesmen reported that common natives and Texans were about the same as last week, while prime beeves were higher; others, that there was no change in any of the various grades, while others again quoted common cattle higher and prime beeves unchanged. While, as already stated, there is no question in regard to a more active and firmer market, we are led to the conclusion that there was not much of an advance; in some instances sales were made at an advance of half to three-quarters, but we do not think it was general. The better feeling was in consequence of an improvement East; Philadelphia was decidedly better, the advices from New York to-day were more favorable, and this taken in connection with a light run, was not without its effect in adding strength to the market, although the general position of the trade continues favorable to all engaged in the business, excepting the producers. Butchers all through the land complain that they are making no money, that cattle are too high, and shippers and dealers allege that they are doing no good in consequence.

There have been sales this week at $1 7c, the figure in question having been paid to-day for three cars of extra Southern Ohio Steers, whereas last week there was nothing sold above 6.70; however, there was a difference of 25 to 30c in the quality, and it is probable the same grade of cattle would have brought 7c last week. The medium grades sold more readily and possibly at a slight improvement, but native Stockers and Texas and Cherokees brought about last week's rates. We are cognizant of sales of some 8 cars of Texas and Cherokees, averaging from 925 to 950 lbs., at 4a4¼c.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400a1,500 steers	6,50a7,00
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	5,75a6,25
Good 1,100a1,200 steers	5,12a5,50
Fair 1,000a1,100 lb. Steers	4,50a5,00
Common. 900a1,000 steers	3,00a4,25
Bulls, Stags and Cows	2,50a3,00
Stockers, as per quality	3,00a4,00
Texas cattle, as per quality	3,50a4,50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The run, as will be seen, was 20 cars in excess of the same time last week, with but little difference in point of quality. On Monday there was a fair supply, the market was fairly active, and last week's prices were realized, but on Tuesday, in consequence of a heavy run, prices receded from 20 to 25c per cwt on common and medium stock, while for the best grades the market was fully as good as that of the preceding days, with several cars of the former grades left unsold. To-day with a fair supply and buyers pretty generally well filled up, trade was rather slow, especially for common, rough and medium fed stock sold at $3,50a4,00 per 100 lbs. There were some few lots of extra sold at 5¼c, but the most of the sales were at the following

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 95a100 lbs	5,40a5,65
Good 85a90 lbs	4,90a5,25
Fair 75a80 lbs	4,50a4,75
Fair 75a85 lbs	4,00a4,25
Common 70a75 lbs	3,25a4,00
Indianas, as per quality	4,00a5,50
Lambs, as per quality	4,50a5,50

HOGS.

The run was considerably larger than that of the same time last week, but the average quality was again common, consisting mostly of grassers, which continue very badly shrunk when they were again in light supply, and as the demand is mostly for this kind, prices have been further advanced. Prime Philadelphia hogs since the date of our last report have been forced up fully 50c per cwt, and good corn-fed Yorkers from 15 to 25cents. Grassers, as already stated, continue dull, and prices are no better; shippers, almost without an exception, prefer paying the difference for corn-fed hogs, in consequence of the heavy shrinkage in weight, and then, butchers complain that they (these grassers) kill badly, that the meat, when dressed, presents a black and unsaleable appearance.

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THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 15.—There is no great amount of animation, but still a fair inquiry for manufacturing purposes. The position of the market rules about steady, and the downward tendency has been checked for the present, and there are more hopeful indications. The demands from manufacturers at present are guilded by the old policy of working to the extent merely of their wants, and there has been more inquiry for the immediate future. The woolen goods trade within the past few days has improved, with better values obtained, with good prospects for a good Fall trade at fair prices. Fine fleeces continue quiet at the moment, and medium move freely at about steady rates. California meets with a fair inquiry at unchanged prices. Pulled wools are in request at full prices, especially lambs, stock being light. Carpet wools rule firm and in fair demand; Canada supplies are quiet and light, and holders are firm in their views. Texas Wools are quiet, though holders are firm in their views. Foreign Wools are in limited demand at unchanged values. The sales embrace 8,000 lb. Spring Cape at 24c; 3,000 lb do. do. at 24c; 10,000 lb Super Pulled on private terms; 12,000 lb Fine Texas on private terms; 4,000 lb Super do; Georgia on private terms; 20,000 lb Fall California on private terms; 25 bags lambs Pulled on private terms; 8 bags Short Extra on private terms; 40 bales Fall California at 19a21c; 117 bales Spring California at 22a30c; 7,000 lb Fall and Spring Scoured—Fall 62½a67c; Spring 78½c; 3,500 lb Medium Unwashed Fleeces at 37c; 4,000 lb Carpet Wool on private terms; 1,600 lb Australian Scoured at 95c; 5,000 lb XX Ohio Fleeces at 48c; 2,500 lb Eastern Texas at 30c.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—The receipts from the interior of Fall Clip are daily increasing, and is now of some magnitude. The demand is good, with free buyers; sales 50,000 lbs. The week so far is reported to embrace the following: 130,000 lb assorted Spring and Fall, within the range of our quotations; 40,000 lb Heavy Southern Berry, 13a14c; 35,000 lb good free Northern, 24a25c; Spring; 10,000 lb Fall Buffings, 10 a14c; 20,000 lb Free, 12a15c; 10,000 lb Spring, 14½c.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 15.—The inactivity previously noticed in wool still continues. Medium fleeces and combing and delaine selections are in fair demand. Fine fleeces are dull, neglected, and sell at low, unsatisfactory prices; sales 3 X and 4 X Ohio and Pennsylvania 44a46c; Michigan and Wisconsin 42a45c for combing and delaine selections, 45a50c for washed, and 40a45c for unwashed. There is only limited inquiry for pulled wools, with sales of good and choice super at 45a50c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 15.—There were no new features. The demand is light, and for small lots to complete assortments, while the supply is fair. Following are the asking prices: Tub washed, strictly prime, 52a 53c; do poor to good, 40a48c; washed fleece, fine, 40a41c; do medium 41a43c; do coarse, 39a40c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 24a 28c; do medium, 32a33c; do coarse, 28a30c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 14.—Demand for combing grades fair; others dull, and offered more freely than wanted. Combing 39a 41c; clothing 32a34c; tub-washed, 45a47c on arrival.

The Wheat Question.

In a communication to the London (Eng.) *Times*, Mr. James Caird, the well-known agricultural writer, sums up the British outlook on breadstuffs, and concludes that "Under the double influence of deficient yield and diminished extent it will be prudent to reckon on a reduction in the total yield of 2,000,000 quarters, which is equivalent to rendering England dependent on the foreigner for six and a half instead of five and a half months' consumption. He adds the following interesting statement:

The consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom in the year 1874 may be stated in round numbers at 100,000,000 cwt, in the following order of supply. Home growth, 50.7; United States and Canada, 31.5; Russia, 5.8; Germany, 4.0; Chili, 2.2; France, 1.1; other countries, 4.7; total, 100. This is subject to considerable fluctuation, Russia sometimes rising to 15 per cent, and America so recently as 1872 falling to 12. But on the average of the last six years the United States and Canada have taken the leading place, and Russia the second. We seem to have exercised a marked effect upon the two countries upon which previous to 1870 we were in the next degree dependent. Germany, for five years previous to the war with France, grew from 4 to 5th, and France nearly 4 per cent. In the last five years, with a higher range of prices, Germany could spare us little more than 4, and France only 2 per cent. Chili comes next to France in the average of recent years, and smaller quantities arrive in varying proportions from other countries. Taking a period of the last fifteen years, I find that the countries of Western Europe—Germany, France, Denmark and Spain—show a declining export, either from a greater home consumption or lessened production. Our mainstay are the United States and Canada and the Black Sea ports of Russia, whose rich and unexhausted lands, with a comparatively sparse population, will, we may hope, find for many years their most profitable outlet for an abundant surplus in the United Kingdom.

But we may be prepared to pay more for it than last year's price. A rise of 10s a quarter brought an increase from Russia of 50 per cent. in 1867, and again in 1871. The impetus to production in America given by four successive years of good prices was not abated by the fall of 25 per cent. during last year, for the network of railways leading from the west to the Atlantic ports, competing for freights, afforded means of transport on terms so low as to admit of the crop being moved even at this great reduction of price.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 15, 1875.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No 1 Chicago spring $1,20; No 2 $1,15¼ spot; sales: $1,12a 1,12¼ seller October; closed at $1,12 seller October; No 3 $1,04. Corn active; No 2 61¾c spot; 61c seller September; 59¾c bid seller October, rejected 59¾a60c. Oats quiet and firm; No 2 37¼c spot; 36¾a36⅞c seller September; 34⅜c bid seller October; rejected 34a34½c. Barley quiet at $1,12 spot; $1,06 seller October. Rye firm at $1,16¾ cash or seller October.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $21,75a21,80 spot; $21,45 seller October. Lard dull at $13,75 spot; $12,90a12,95 seller October. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7¾c, short rib 11¾a12c; short clear 11¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1,15.

On call board wheat was lower at $1,14¾ seller September; $1,11¾a1,12 seller October. Corn 39½c seller October; 39¾c seller the year; 54c seller November. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork higher and active at $21,90 cash; $21,70 seller October. Lard higher; $12,95 cash; $12,95a13,00 seller October.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Flour quiet; receipts 12,000 barrels; superfine western $4,65a5,55; common to good $5,70a5,95; good to choice $6a6,25; white wheat extra $6,45a 6,80; extra Ohio $5,75a6,20; St. Louis $5,90a8,50. Rye flour steady at $4,60a5,75. Corn meal quiet at $3,65a4,60. Wheat less active; receipts 282,000 bushels; No 2 Chicago spring $1,21¼a1,29; No 2 Northwestern $1,29; No 2 Milwaukee $1,28; winter red $1,40a1,44. Rye quiet at 94a95c. Barley quiet at $1,27½. Malt steady. Corn active; receipts 76,000 bushels; western mixed steamer 73a75c, 30 afloat 76¾a76¾c. Oats fairly active; receipts 46,000 bushels; western mixed old 55a57c; white do old 57a 65c. Hay unchanged. Coffee quiet at 17½ a20c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9¼a9¾c; prime 9¾c. Molasses dull and quiet. Petroleum firmer; crude 6¼c; refined 12¼a12¾c. Rosin steady at $1,70a 1,75. Turpentine 31¾c. Eggs 19¼a20½c. Pork $21. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull; middles dull; western clear 12½c; city 12½c. Lard firmer; prime steam 13 9-16a 13⅝c. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet at 4a10c. Whisky lower at $1,17½. Leather steady at 26a26½c. Wool steady; pulled 27a40c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15.—Sugar quiet; common to choice 8¾a10 1-2c. Molasses nothing doing. Flour steady; double $5,50a5,75; treble $6,00a7,00; choice and family $7,25a7,75. Corn meal dull; quoted at $3,35. Corn quiet at 85a90c. Oats firm at 55a56c. Bran dull; $1,00. Pork dull; held at $22,75. Bacon dull; shoulders dull; quoted, loose, at 9c; packed 9¼c. Bacon quiet at 10¼a14a14 1-8c. Hams: choice sugar cured 14 1-2a14¾c. Lard firmer; tierce

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,800.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50, clubs of ten, 1.40; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten numbers paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once FOR THE GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Castle Shannon Camp Meeting.

The camp meeting of colored people, now in progress at Castle Shannon, has proven thus far quite successful. To-day the exercises will be unusually interesting, as in addition to the usual services there will be a fraternal procession, after the old style, peculiar to such meetings.

Young Republicans, Attention!

A movement is on foot looking toward the organization of a Hartranft marching club, composed of young Republicans. A meeting for the purpose will be held at Republican headquarters, No. 88 Diamond street, this evening. The young men of the party are requested to turn out in force, as it is desirable that the club be organized and uniformed at once.

Accident on the South Side.

William Fine, a young man employed at McKnight's mill, on the South Side, while carrying a bundle of iron yesterday morning, fell, landing with his right hand between the blades of a pair of shears, which severed three fingers in an instant, and badly crushed his thumb. Dr. Riggs attended his injuries, and last night he was as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances.

Exposition Notes.

Yesterday the Board of Managers agreed upon the following prices of admission to the Exposition: Season tickets—not transferable—five dollars; single admissions, gentlemen, fifty cents; ladies, twenty-five cents; children under twelve years, fifteen cents. We are informed that one of the prettiest features of the Exposition will be the large fountain and basin just back of the entrance. The Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies will have offices in the building.

Yesterday Messrs. Jasper Lauman and A. S. Wall took a look at the Art room at the Exposition building. All our local artists, it is thought, will send pictures to the gallery. The space for the display will be apart for the picture gallery is located at the western end and on the upper floor of the southern side. The room measures 75x40 feet and is thirty-five feet in height. This gives a display of about 3,000 square feet. A large sky-light is being put in, and the wall will be painted gray or maroon. A very fine display is anticipated.

Arrangements have been made for the accomodation of the home, and visiting representatives of the press. A large number of foreign knights of the quill are expected to be in attendance. Upon presenting their credentials they will be furnished with badges, and will have all the facilities for acquiring needed information, and for writing, placed at their disposal. Each will be assigned a reserved seat, ordered them on the morning of October 7, when they will be driven in carriages from the headquarters on Fourth avenue to the Exposition building. In the evening the formal reception will take place at half-past ten o'clock—partaking of a literary and gastronomic character. The arrangements for their accommodation will be duly appreciated by the scribes. The "Press Headquarters" are at No. 41 Fourth avenue, and Mr. Jesse S. Keating is Chairman of the Committee.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The Approaching October Meeting—A Preliminary Gathering of Pittsburgh Ministers.

The officers and directors of the Pittsburgh branch of the Evangelical Alliance will meet in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Friday at 2:30 P. M. The object of the meeting is to perfect the arrangements for the biennial meeting of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States and Canada, which is to be held in Pittsburgh in October. All ministers are invited to attend, and persons interest in the subject are invited to attend.

"CROOKED."

More of the Stuff Seized in Pittsburgh.

Yesterday Collector Davis, of the Twenty-second District, placed his official seal upon twenty-five barrels of California brandy, which were stored in the liquor establishment of Mr. Keyser, Fifth avenue extension. The lot falls under the description of "Crooked." It was sent to this city in June last from California, and was bought in good faith by Mr. Keyser, who knew nothing of its irregular character until the official took it in charge yesterday. Collector Davis's course in the matter has aroused suspicions aroused in regard to the shipment of California brandy to the city, and he has been on the trail, which resulted in the seizure yesterday. It is understood that measures to send the "crooked" stuff in this direction.

A JEFFERSONIAN HONORED.

Rev. Dr. W. E. McLaren Elected Bishop of Illinois.

Elsewhere in our telegraphic news will be found the details of the election of Dr. W. E. McLaren, of Cleveland, to the office of Bishop of Illinois, Episcopal church. The gentleman is well known here, and has many friends in this vicinity who will be glad to hear of his success. He was a graduate of Jefferson College in the class of 51, and has since been successively a journalist, Presbyterian minister, and finally an Episcopal Rector. He is a man of fine attainments and an earnest Church-man. He is not remarkable as a pulpit orator, but is distinguished more for the solidity and breadth of his thought than for elocutionary graces. His election will take his friends here somewhat by surprise—but it will doubtless be agreeable.

WHAT IT HAS COST.

Statement of Expenditures for the Improvement of Brownsville Avenue.

In response to a requisition made some time ago by the Commissioners of Brownsville and Washington avenues for an additional issue of bonds, Mayor McCarthy replied that before acceding to their request he would like to be informed how the proceeds of the bonds already issued have been expended. Yesterday the following statement was handed to him by the Commissioners:

Amount of bonds sold to date	$183,600 00
Premiums on bonds sold	1,593 68
Accrued interest on bonds	350 00
Interest on money while in the Treasury	1,361 02
Total	$186,908 70

Amount expended up to January 4, 1875, (which includes $2,980 advance to the opening account for buildings removed on awards of Board of Viewers, &c., for which the Commission had the agreement of property holders, as per report to the City Engineer), $172,219 74.

Amount expended in the prosecution of the work since January 15, 1875, as follows: In construction on Brownsville avenue | $ 11,394 97
Incidental expenses | 323 26
Engineering | 510 00
Commission on bonds sold | 1,836 00
Balance in treasury | 6,200 63
Total | $186,908 70

Approximate estimate of amount of money necessary to complete the Brownsville and Washington avenues, as per estimate of S. Discher, Esq.:

Approximate estimate	$77,346
Incidental expenses	2,654
Total	$80,000
Amount due contractor, about	$20,000
Total	$80,000

The total estimated cost of the improvement is $264,865 74. Accompanying the exhibit is the certificate of City Engineer Dempster, in which he says that he has full confidence in the estimate, as made by Mr. Discher, and he believes that the amount as therein shown will be required to put the road in permanent shape.

Marvin's Superior Cracker Meal.

For frying egg plant, cutlets, fish, oysters, &c., is better than rolled crackers. Full directions with each package. Sold by all grocers.

Fall Styles.

All of the latest fashions in soft felt hats at McCORD & Co., 131 Wood street.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.
(Before Judge McCandless.)

Alvin W. Barry, bankrupt, Butler county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented, and the usual order made for a final hearing before Register Shafer.

A. Culbertson & Sons, alleged bankrupts, Monongahela City. Argument on the motion for an injunction against the People's Savings Bank of Monongahela City, Pa., by Messrs. Patterson & Baird against, and Mr. Watson for the same. Injunction granted.

William H. McClelland, debtor. The body of the said debtor was produced in Court on the writ of *habeas corpus*, by the Sheriff, and he was discharged from arrest on payment of the costs of this application.

George S. McCartney, bankrupt. On certified petition of assignee, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.
(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Campbell to William P. Logan et al. the assignee was granted leave to sell certain real estate.

Decrees were granted in the divorce suits of Harriet C. Hess vs. Chas. H. Hess and Michael Gaeber vs. Margaret Gaeber.

Criminal Court.
(Before Judge White.)

William Riley plead guilty to a charge of selling liquor without license preferred by Michael Rodgers.

Thomas Farle, indicted for aggavated assault and battery, plead guilty to simple assault and battery and was sentenced to the Work House for three months. The prosecutor was Emma F. Farle.

A plea of guilty of assault and battery was entered in the case of Peter Demond, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on the oath of George Getlz.

In the case of Charles McCarthy, indicted for larceny, on oath of Harriet Evans, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob King, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, charged by Samuel Harshaw, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

James Conlin, indicted for felonious assault and battery, was found guilty of aggravated assault and battery, charged by Michael Dougherty.

Edward Jenkins plead *nolo contendere* to a charge of assault and battery, preferred by A. J. Sias.

On payment of the costs by the defendant a *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Jas. O'Brien, charged with aggravated assault and battery, by Connor Haugh.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed on payment of costs by the defendant in the case of James Berry, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of John Grant.

M. V. B. Hazen was convicted of larceny, on oath of Mary Collins.

Thomas Welsh was convicted on a similar charge. The prosecutor was N. J. Johnston.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of Joseph Marks, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Christ Bridekamp.

In the case of John Oliver, indicted for the larceny of a lot of water melons and three dozen of eggs, the jury is out.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

John Klein,	Cath. Haunan,
Maggie McDonald,	G. Thomas & Wal-
James Brocken,	ters,
William Bushman,	D. *alias* J. H. Lewis,
William Sandham,	Henry Ellis,
Pat. Haslin, et al.,	Joseph Campbell,
Andrew Smith,	John Bailey,
A. Monaghan et al.,	Geo. Miller,
J. A. Bungay,	Chas. Harbaugh,
Jas. D. Lewis,	William Hinkel,
Daniel Robb,	Joseph McCoy.

Court Brevities.

THE Grand Jury will visit the Workhouse to-day.

THE attorneys interested are at work upon the paper books in the Murray and Myers murder case, which will come up before the Supreme Court this Fall.

THE hearing in the case of Allegheny county vs. the State Treasurer, involving the right to the latter licenses fees, will take place this morning, in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, before Judge Ewing.

A WYLIE AVENUE SENSATION.

A Fight Among the Colored Brethren —Where it Originated—The Race Down Wylie Avenue—The Excitement—Two Women Locked—Informations Lodged Before Alderman Lowrie—Fighting Resumed in the Evening.

Wylie avenue has not been favored with a sensation since last winter, until yesterday afternoon. It appears that sometime during the morning, Walker Sellers, a colored man, was at a house located on the corner of Arthur street and Wylie avenue, when Frank Jackson, who was also of the African persuasion, called, but was subsequently ordered off the premises by Sellers. No difficulty took place at the time, but a little bad blood was roused, and the men separated. In the afternoon Jackson, in company with Jackson, called again at the same place, this time being accompanied by Alfred Jones and George Richards, and no sooner did they enter the house than did an altercation take place in which Jackson alleges that Sellers attempted to cut him with a razor, in which he was successful in inflicting an ugly gash across the back of his right hand. No sooner did the belligerent attitude of the razor manipulator assume such vast proportions, than the three men squared themselves for a bloody fight. Sellers finding three to one against him, took to his heels followed by his assailants, who began sending stones and brick bats after him in a lively manner, one of the missiles striking him on the back of the head, making a cut about three inches long and laid bare the skull. The pursuit was kept up, Sellers grabbing some what on his lead ers, but not enough to escape entirely from being struck occasionally with a boulder. As he was fleeing down the avenue, one Moorhead caught him, but seeing a big man, who cried out, "For heaven's sake, boss, let me get into an Alderman's office for protection." As soon as he had secured his freedom, he changed his course at such a speed as to cause the skirt of his coat, which toyed with the gentle zephyrs, to assume a horizontal position, upon which a game of marbles might have been played successfully. On reaching Grant street the office of Alderman Logan was reached, into which Sellers flew like a wild man, and asked the "Squire to protect him. The balance of the boys followed, and threats of killing were frequently indulged in. The services of a constable having gone to the jail for a prisoner, was not on hands to render any assistance, so the magistrate was compelled to resolve himself into a constable for the time being, and Sellers was safely ushered into the door of his office for the purpose of getting hold of Sellers. The gentleman was quite unwilling to go in however, when he found the bloody crowd on the sidewalk, and began to pull in the opposite direction. Alderman Seanor was called upon to lend a helping hand, and the two men succeeded in securing their prisoner. By this time a crowd of four or five hundred people had gathered outside, and the excitement was at fever heat. The interest in the affair was augmented when it was learned that Richard's had shot at Sellers on his way down the thoroughfare. As soon as matters quieted down a little, an information was taken by the Alderman against Jackson, Jones and Richards, who was charged with felonious assault by Sellers, and a similar charge was lodged against the latter by the former. All the men were committed for a hearing on Saturday morning, but Richards, who made himself scarce before an officer could arrest him. Before the men were consigned to the County Prison, Dr. Foster attended their wounds, which were quite serious.

The cause of difficulty seems to have been that there was a woman mixed up in it in some way. Sellers was badly used up and lost one of his knives and his hat while proceeding on his journey. Some interesting developments will be brought to light at the hearing on Saturday morning.

The Monongahela Fair.

The Agricultural Fair of the Monongahela Park Association, at Monongahela City, commenced yesterday, and the initial day was distinguished by a large attendance, which the greater attractions of to-day and to-morrow it is confidently expected will heavily increase. The steamers making excursion trips and trains of the same character are run on the P. V. & C. R. R. The exhibition is a good one. A balloon ascension is made every afternoon. The programme for the closing days is as follows:

Thursday—10:30 A. M.—Dog race to harness. 11:30 A. M.—All entries now close. 2 P. M. —Prof. Chas. H. Grimley will make an ascension, going to the clouds in his elegant new balloon, "City of Monongahela." 2:30 P. M.—Free trot for Washington county horses, to be followed by an ox race to harness.

Friday—10:30 A. M.—Grand cavalcade of all stock on exhibition. 11 A. M.—Judges will report for books of entries, and proceed at once to examination. 11:15.—Class A, in the following order: Light draft, heavy draft, matched horses, &c.; jacks and mules. 12:30 P. M.—The public schools of the city, headed by brass band, will be admitted free. 2 P. M.—Mr. Grimley will make his second ascension in the balloon, "City of Monongahela." 2:30 P. M.—Pacing match free to all. Mule race free to all.

Fall Styles

in the latest imported fabrics of fine Woolen Goods for Gentlemen's Garments are now to be found on the tables of Walter Anderson, No. 1 Fifth avenue, who is quite active taking orders for the same, as this is the season when heavier garments have to be looked after. We would suggest the propriety of leaving your orders with Mr. A., who, we can assure you, is quite a connesseur in the art of making fine fitting clothing.

Woolen Yarns

all colors and prices; also a full line of Hosiery. Special inducements to buyers at J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street.

New Goods.

A complete stock of Hats and Caps of all grades for fall wear, at the lowest prices, McCORD & Co., 131 Wood street.

Go to Jos. S. Finch & Co.

Distillers, 189 First avenue, and lay in a stock of their six-year old pure rye whisky; each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

All the characters in the strongly pictured drama of "Marble Heart" were well interpreted last night. The exceedingly difficult *role* of *Raphael*, which demands such marked manifestations of intense feeling, and correctness of expression, and which calls for the use of an actors whole ability, was enacted by Mr. Adams in a manner that won him additional honors. Miss Hastings as *Marie*, had a part that required none of the vivacity and buoyancy she exhibited as *Lady Betty Noel* in "Clancarty." Indeed it was quite the contrary, but she filled the part just as acceptably. Her *Marie*, of which there was but little, was a sweet, modest, winning personation and full of tenderness and pathos. Mr. Waverly as the witty, yet philosophical, practical and warm-hearted *Voisge*, Miss Fletcher as *Marco*, of the marble heart, Mr. Ellis as *Commadore*, Mr. Owens as *Marquess* and Miss Weidman as *Clementine* all fitted exactly the characters for which they had been cast and being in their element they of course did well. This evening "Wild Oats."

Academy of Music.

At this cosy temple of the drama last evening "Richelieu" was brought forward the first time, and was well received by the appreciative audience in attendance. Mr. Stevens, who appeared in the title *role*, made a finer impression than upon his first appearance—showing that he had merit that could be appreciated the more his style of acting was studied. "Carlotta" also did well and in a measure divided the applause with the chief actor. The play throughout was well put upon the stage, and the company appeared to good advantage in it—the performance as a general rule going off smoothly. It will be repeated to-night.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

The engagement of Miss Rena has proven very successful thus far, and the actress has made quite a hit. The variety programme at this place of amusement is well suited to while away an evening with pleasure. It is varied and fresh, and is of a better tone than usually presented at such places. A good programme is offered to-night.

Trimble's Varieties.

Trimble's Varieties is an old stand-by with many people, and it still holds its popularity as in days of yore. The Manager claims to present as good a variety entertainment as can be put upon the boards anywhere. Those who doubt his ability can easily satisfy themselves by dropping in. The programme this week is sparkling.

The Friendship Races.

The trotting race yesterday afternoon at Friendship Park for a purse of $400 was won by White Cloud, who took the last three heats, the two first being won by Quilp, the victor of the day previous. The following is the summary:

White Cloud	3, 3, 1, 1, 1
Quilp	1, 1, 4, 4, 4
Bay Dick	2, 2, 2, 3, 2
Ella	4, 4, 3, 2, 3

Time, 2:45, 2:45, 2:44, 2:41, and 2:42½.

Two trotting matches are announced for this afternoon, the first for a purse of $800, and the second for $600.

The Tomb of Washington.

The excursion to Baltimore, Washington City and Mount Vernon is the feature in the traveling line for pleasure seekers next week. The route is over the Baltimore & Ohio and Connected Roads, and the round trip rate for the round trip is only $9, which includes the railroad ride and a trip on the Potomac.

Musical and Dramatic.

LOUISE HIBBERT, who supports Barry Sullivan, is said to be a rich, stage-struck English lady.

GRAU is overwhelmed by applications from ladies anxious to play the leading *roles* with Rossi.

THE Brewers and Liquor Dealers of Allegheny county will hold a picnic at Friendship Grove to-day.

MINNIE CONWAY threatens to retire from the stage after her engagement at the New York Academy is closed.

THE New York critics are rather severe on Mr. Woolf's new drama, "The Mighty Dollar." They only see it every ten days.

EDWIN BOOTH is not recovering as rapidly as his physicians expected, and it is now thought probable that he will have to cancel some of his engagements.

MADAME MADELINE SCHILLER has accepted an engagement of six weeks for an extended Southern tour with Theodore Thomas, to commence early in the coming autumn.

MLLE THEIJENS is the last of the great line of dramatic singers who have shed lustre on the London operatic stage. In "Medea" she is unsurpassed, and "Medea" she is unsurpassed in the present day.

FRANK MAYO (Davy Crocket) has a beautiful home at Canton, Pa., where he entertains and lives like a prince. His home is filled with works of art, and surrounded with handsome grounds.

THE house of Mlle. de Beaupre, the first woman who appeared upon the stage in France, has recently been destroyed. Previous to 1673, the date of her debut, female parts were enated by boys and young men.

THERE is a rumor to the effect that George Fox, the famous clown, has lost control over the muscles of one side of his face by paralysis. The doctors ascribe the trouble to the free use of bismuth, with which the actor nightly whitens his funny phis.

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On going to the scene of the conflagration, it was learned that the buildings, which were in flames, were doomed to entire destruction, notwithstanding all efforts made to save them. The fire originated in a room occupied by Logan's Pump Works, which had only been in operation about a week. From this point it spread to the remnant of the old Novelty Works which was left standing at the time this place was visited by the devouring element three years ago. At one time the Connellsville Railroad depot was in some danger, but by the timely management and a free use of water, all fears of the spread of the flames were soon dispelled. The destructive element was confined to the buildings named, and in less than half an hour was under full control. At half past one the walls of the Novelty works fell in, scattering the bricks in every direction and covering up a portion of the hose, which were soon taken from under the ruins. Just across the street from this building were located a number of stables which were filled with horses, and in order to make sure work of saving the animals, they were all removed to an adjacent lot. A number of residents in the immediate vicinity were much alarmed, but no goods were removed as the owners were assured by those who maintained their presence of mind that they need not fear any danger.

The loss, all told, will reach about $5,000. Mr. Logan loses about $1,500 in stock on hands which is fully covered by insurance. The building was owned by the Montgomery heirs, and was totally destroyed, involving a loss of $1,000. The Novelty Works building was owned by Mr. J. K. Moorhead, and had not been in use for two years. In the upper story was stored a lot of brimstone and a few old patterns, the most valuable of which had been removed some time ago, having been sold to Singer, Nimick & Co. The loss on the building and stock will reach about $2,500, which is also covered by insurance.

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At Thos. F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, on Friday night, September 17, at 7:30 o'clock:

100 shares Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company.

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20 shares Artizans' Deposit Bank.
10 " Anchor Savings Bank.
20 " Union Insurance Company.
25 " Armenia Insurance Company.
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SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the width of sidewalks on the west side of Thirty-fifth street, between Railroad street and the Allegheny river, be and the same is hereby established at eleven feet.

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MADAME MADELINE SCHILLER has accepted an engagement of six weeks for an extended Southern tour with Theodore Thomas, to commence early in the coming autumn.

MLLE THEIJENS is the last of the great line of dramatic singers who have shed lustre on the London operatic stage. In "Medea" she is unsurpassed in the present day.

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AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the construction of a board walk on Virginia avenue (north side) from St. Clair street to Kirkpatrick street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open within sixty days from the date of the passage of this ordinance, Fisk street, from Butler street to Penn avenue, at a width of forty-five feet, in accordance with a plan on file in the Engineer's office, approved by Councils the 7th day of December, 1874, and a plan of the borough of Lawrenceville. The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled "An act concerning streets and sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

AN ORDINANCE—Changing the name of Railroad street, from Virginia avenue to Arthur street, to Grace street.

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AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the assessment of damages and benefits caused by the grading of Wylie avenue from Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue.

SECTION